UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CALIFORNIA FISHERY MARKET NEWS MONTHLY SUMMARY

November 1965

PART II–Fishing Information*

Sea-surface temperatures, fishing and research information of interest to the West Coast tuna-fishing industry and marine scientists

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*Part 1 - "Fishery Products Production and Market Data" is issued by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Market News Service, Post Office Building, San Pedro, California

WEST COAST ALBACORE SEASON CLOSES

Strong southwesterly winds and near-record rainstorms dominated the weather scene along the entire coast during the month. High winds and rough to very rough seas presaged the advent of winter conditions, and kept the Pacific Northwest albacore fleet tied at dockside.

The 60-degree sea surface isotherm remained close to the coast from Cape Mendocino south to Point Conception, and good albacore fishing prevailed off Morro Bay and Davidson Seamount whenever winds and seas abated. Landings continued to rise in southern California, and by November 30, totaled 10,730 tons.

Landings at Pacific Northwest ports are estimated at about 7,500 tons. Astoria, Oregon facilities claimed about 6,500 tons, whereas the Seattle, Aberdeen, and Anacortes cannery facilities in Washington have probably taken an additional 1,000 tons of albacore.

Total landings for the west coast were about 18,230 tons, ranking the 1965 season just below the average over the 21-year postwar period. The season could well have been the poorest on record, had it not been for the Pacific Northwest landings, which were in fact among the highest on record since World War II. The California albacore fishery was the poorest season since 1947.

Glenn A. Flittner
Fishery Biologist (Research)

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE CHARTS, EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

NOVEMBER 1965

Acknowledgments

The following organizations and stations contributed data for the November 1965 charts:

U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research Base, Seattle, Washington

U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratories, La Jolla, California; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Seattle, Washington

U.S. Weather Bureau, San Diego, California

U.S. Naval Communication Station Balboa, Fort Amador, Canal Zone

U.S. Weather Bureau Port Meteorological Office, Cristobal, Canal Zone

Guadalupe Island, Coronado Island, Ensenada, Cedros Island and Almejas Bay by Pedro Mercado of the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Ensenada, Mexico

Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, California by J. P. Balesteri

Instituto Nacional de Pesca, Guayaquil, Ecuador

Inter-American Geodetic Survey by Rene Cortes at Salina Cruz, Mexico; L. A. Peren at Pt. Armuelles, Panama; R. H. Valencia at San Jose, Guatemala; V. E. Castillo at Tumaco, Colombia; G. Tapia at San Cristobal, Galapagos; S. Valenzuela at La Libertad, Ecuador; E. Guerrero, V. Huatay and C. Arroyo at Talara, Peru; J. Cardenas at San Juan, Peru

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, La Jolla and Terminal Island, California

Kelco Company, San Diego, California

Lifeguard Headquarters, Newport Beach, California

Pacific Oceanographic Group, Nanaimo, British Columbia, by H. J. Hollister from observations by T. Collins at Quatsino Lightstation; W. R. Raithby at Cape St. James Light; B. Stuart at Amphitrite Point Light; G. C. Wilks at Langara Island Light

Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California by Margaret Robinson and Hans Klein

Ships Californian and Royal Pacific

Charts

Figure 1.--Mean sea surface temperatures (°F) derived from approximately 8000 observations. Squares show temperatures at weather-ship stations. Numerals on shore are temperatures at coastal and light-ship stations.

Figure 2.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) from long term charts of H.O. 225. Hatched areas are colder than mean.

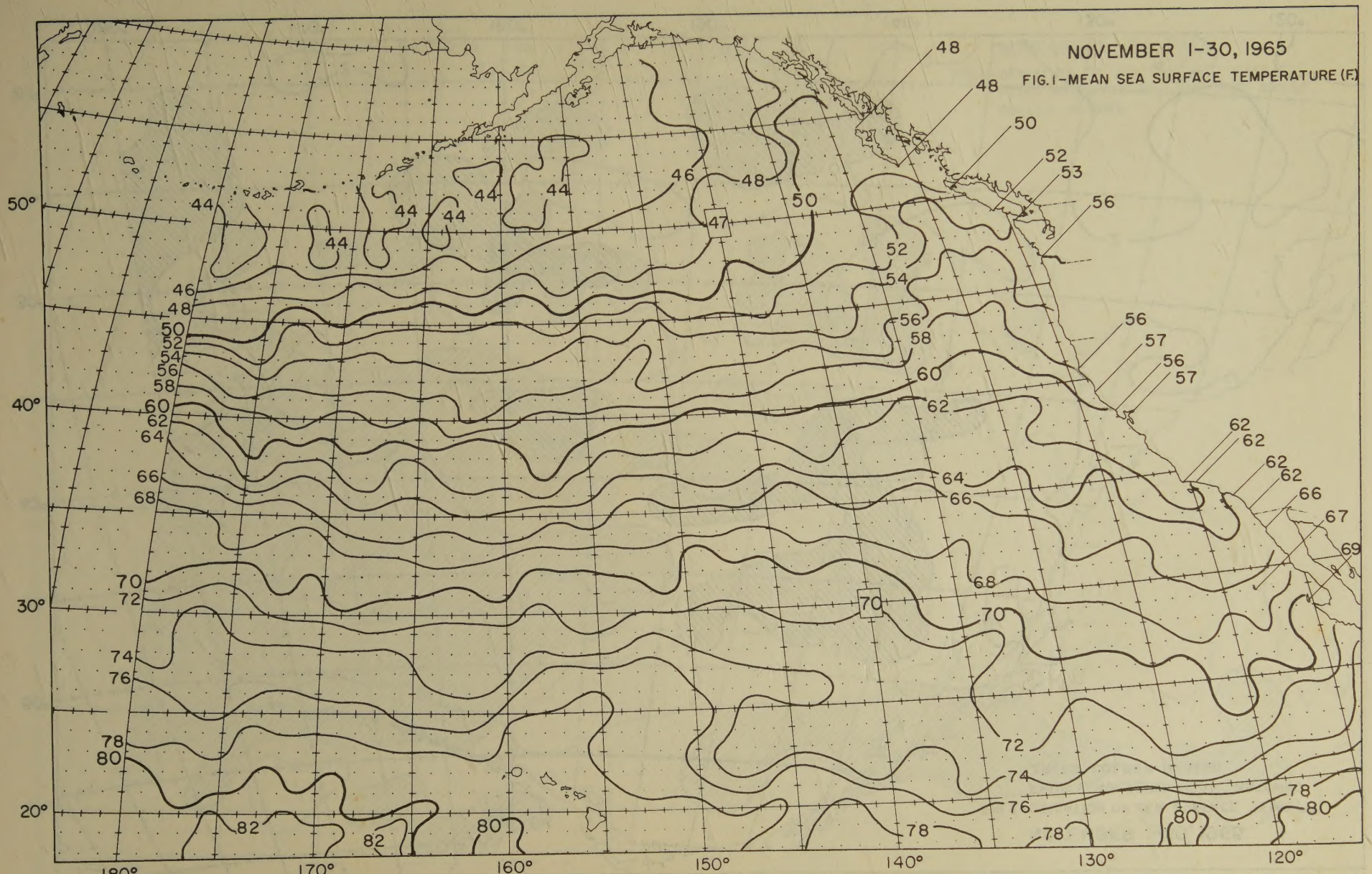
Figure 3.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) from those of November 1964. Hatched areas are colder than 1964.

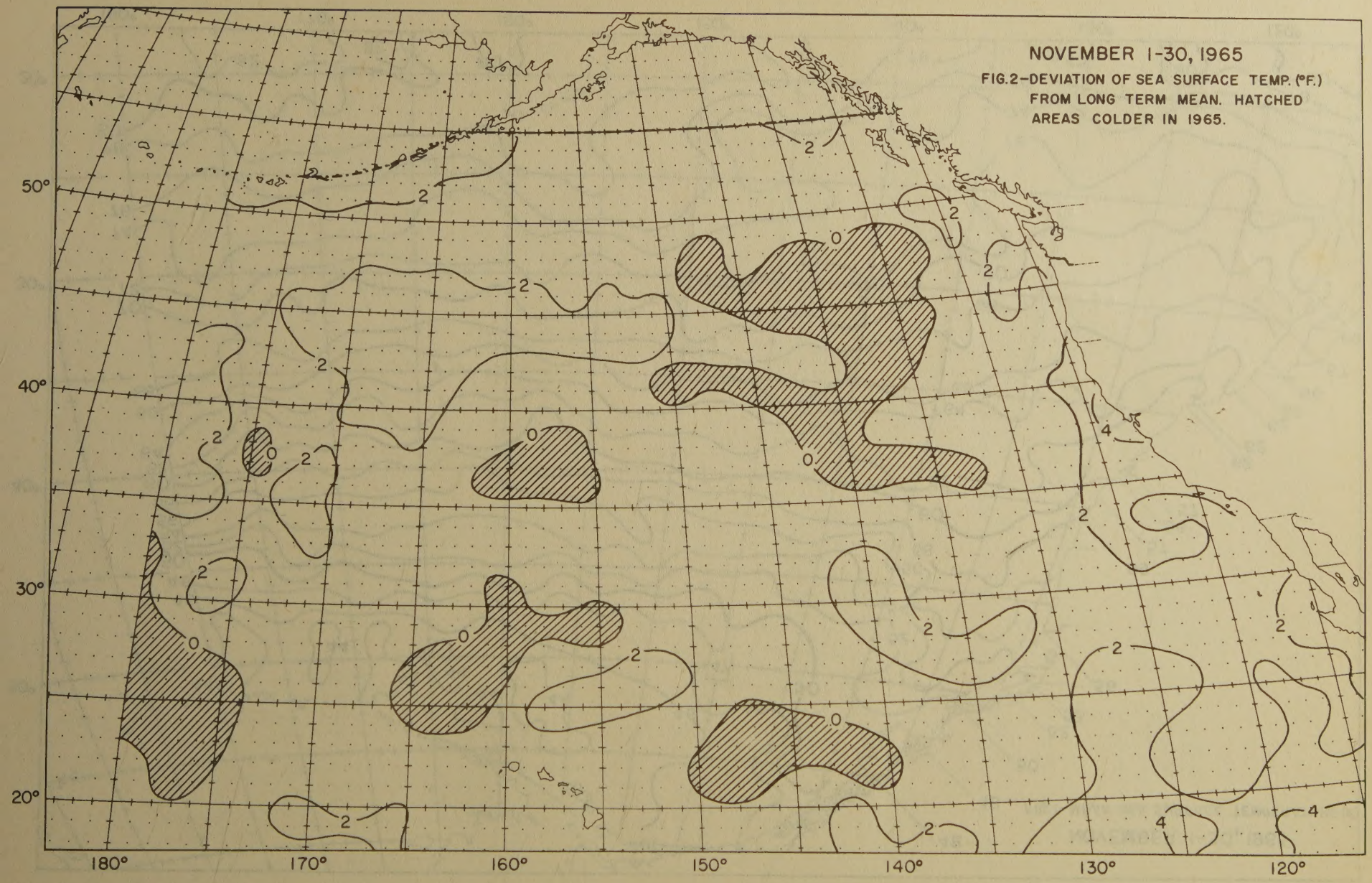
Figure 4.--Sea surface temperatures (°F) by 1-degree squares, approximately 2000 observations. Line under temperatures indicates average of two or more observations. Numerals on shore are temperatures at coastal stations.

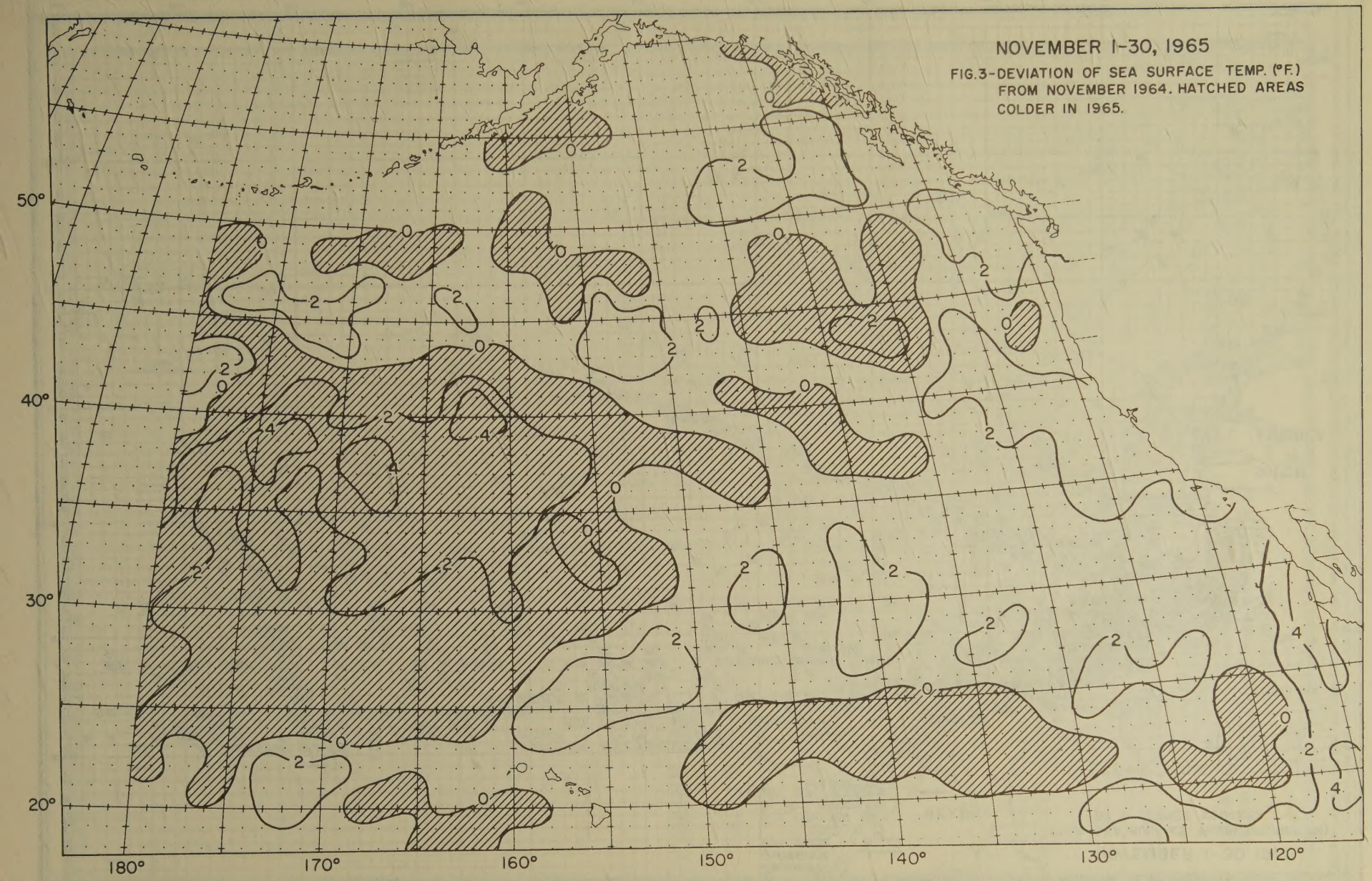
Figure 5.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) November 1965-November 1964 by 1-degree squares. Shaded areas are colder than 1964.

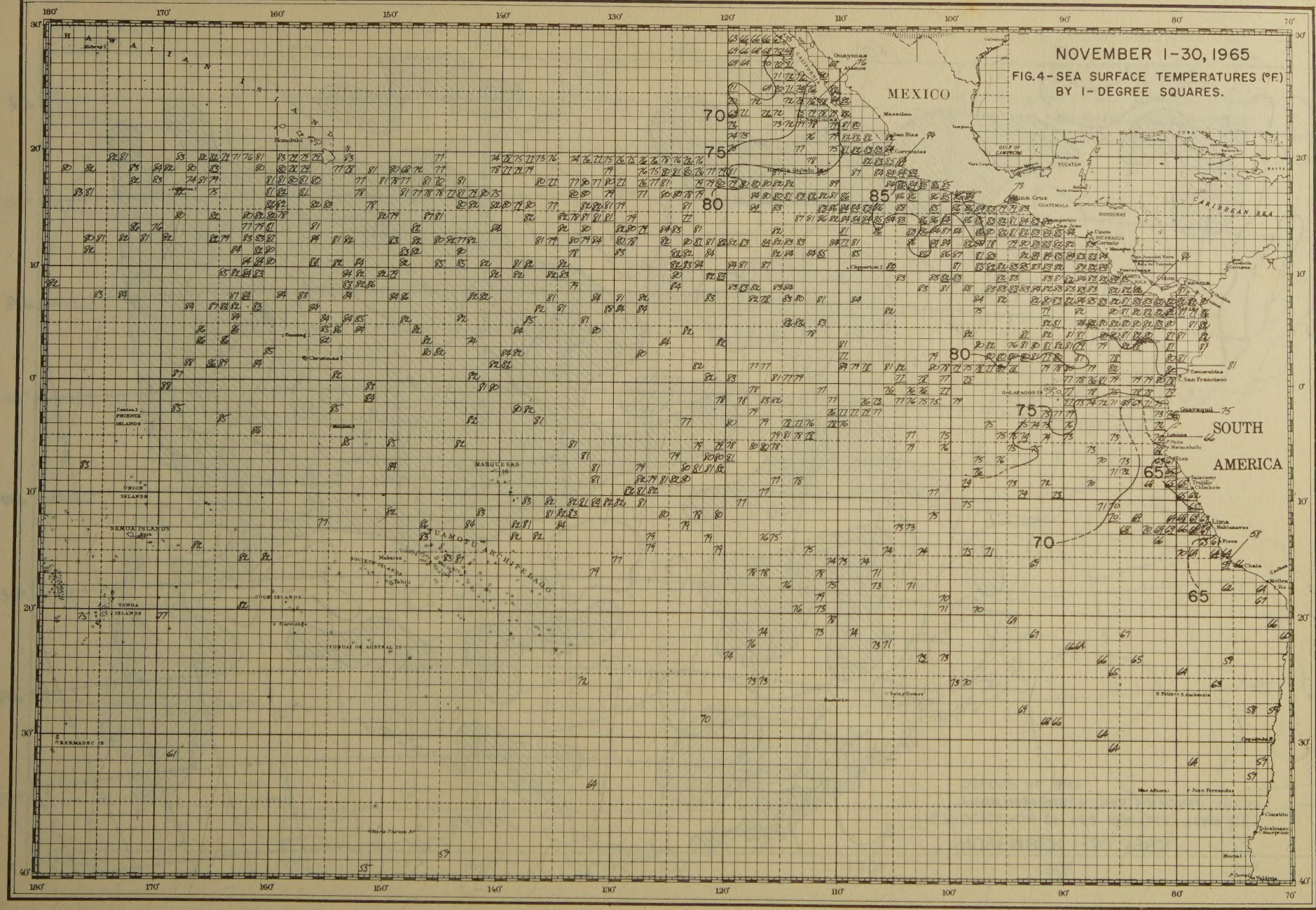
Figure 6.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) from 12-year mean (1947-1958) by 2-degree squares. Shaded areas are colder in 1965.

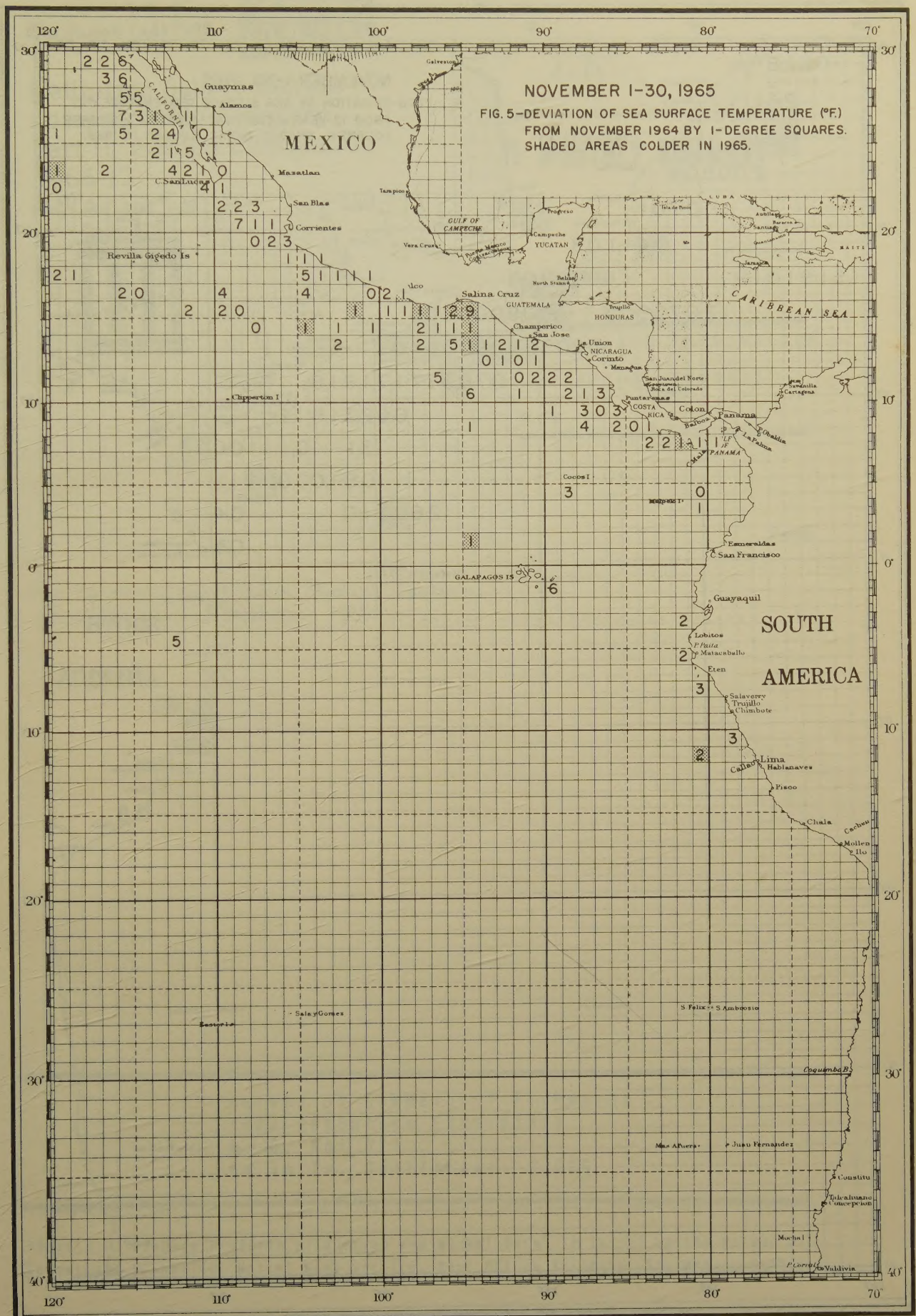
James A. Renner
Fishery Biologist (General)

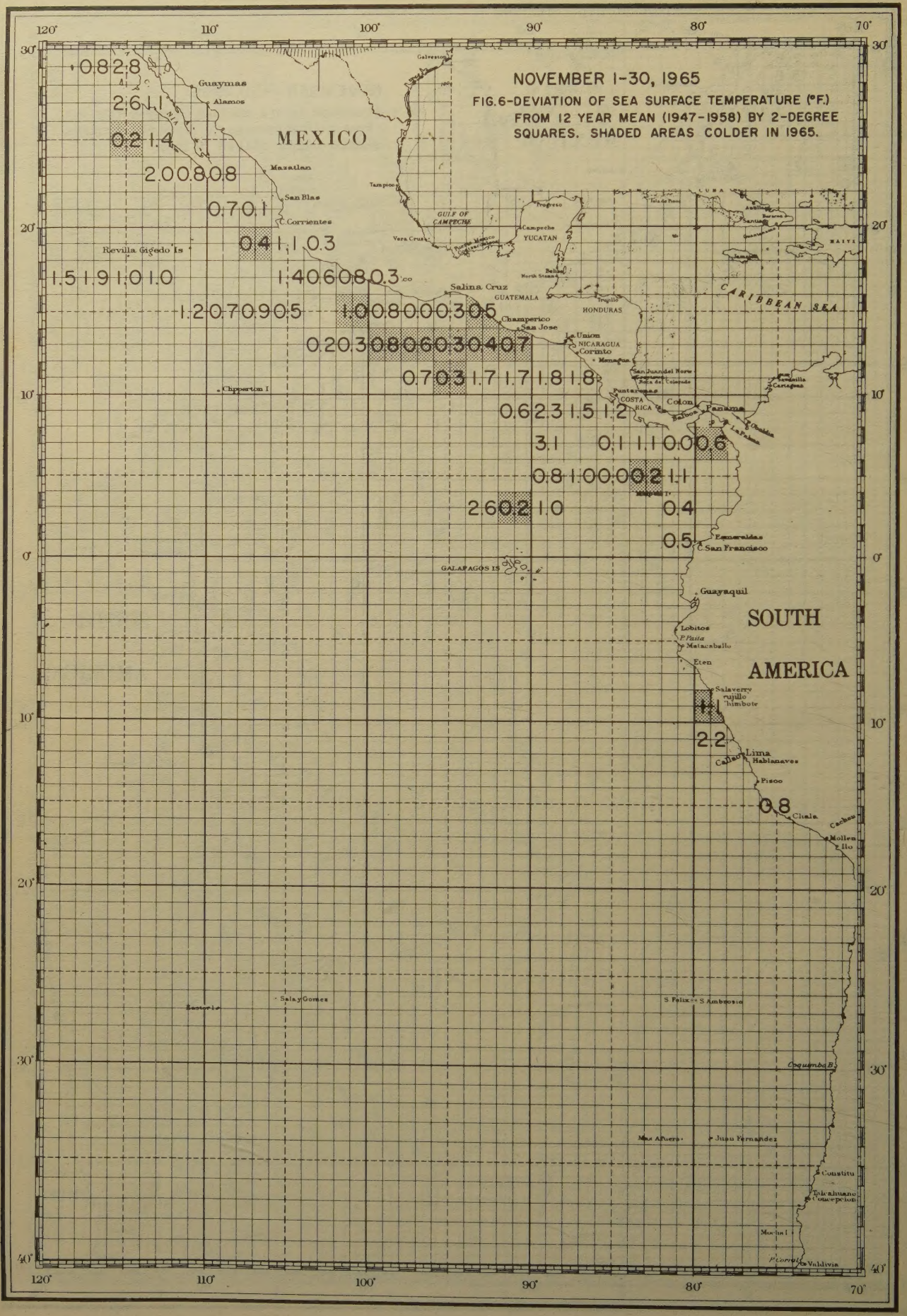

NOVEMBER 1-30, 1965
FIG.1-MEAN SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (F.)
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


NOVEMBER 1-30, 1965
FIG.2-DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°F.) FROM LONG TERM MEAN. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1965.
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


NOVEMBER 1-30, 1965
FIG.3-DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°F.) FROM NOVEMBER 1964. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1965.
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


NOVEMBER 1-30, 1965
FIG. 4 - SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURES (°F.) BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
CUBA
YUCATAN
GULF OF CAMPECHE
GALAPAGOS IS.
MARQUESAS
UNION ISLANDS
SAMOA ISLANDS
PHOENIX ISLANDS
COOK ISLANDS
TONGA ISLANDS
SOCIETY ISLANDS
TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO
TUBUAI OR AUSTRAL IS.
KERMADEC IS.
Honolulu
Tahiti
Rarotonga
Malaita
Christmas I.
Canton I.
Penrhyn I.
Manihiki
Nassau I.
Mas Afuera
Juan Fernandez
Mocha I.
Guayaquil
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Pisco
Chala
Matarani
Arica
Iquique
Tocopilla
Antofagasta
Caldera
Coquimbo
Valparaiso
Talcahuano
Concepción
Corinto
Managua
Puntarenas
Panama
Cristobal
Colon
Tampico
Veracruz
Progreso
Belize
Cienfuegos
Santiago
Kingston
Haiti
Jamaica
Guaymas
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Puerto Angel
Salina Cruz
Acapulco
Manzanillo
Acajutla
La Union
Amapala
Trujillo
Roatan
Belize
Progreso
Campeche
Veracruz
Tampico
Galveston
Key West
Havana
Santiago
Kingston
Haiti
Jamaica
Cienfuegos
Cayman Is.
Swan Is.
Providencia
Bahia
Maracaibo
Puerto Cabello
La Guaira
Curacao
Aruba
Barranquilla
Cartagena
Buenaventura
Tumaco
Esmeraldas
San Francisco


NOVEMBER 1-30, 1965
FIG. 5-DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.) FROM NOVEMBER 1964 BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES. SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1965.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
CUBA
HAITI
JAMAICA
GALAPAGOS IS
Guaymas
Alamos
Masatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
C. San Lucas
Revilla Gigedo Is
Salina Cruz
Champerico
San Jose
La Union
Cormito
Managua
Chipperton I
Cocos I
Esmeraldas
San Francisco
Guayaquil
Lobitos
Talara
Matacaballo
Eten
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Hablanaves
Pisco
Chala
Cachau
Mollendo
Ilo
Sala y Gomez
S. Felix
S. Ambrosio
Coquimbo
Mas Afuera
Juan Fernandez
Constitu
Talcahuano
Concepcion
Mocha I
Valdivia
Galveston
Tampico
Vera Cruz
Progreso
Campeche
Belize
Tela de Puno
Aguilla
Santiago
Jamaica
Trujillo
Bocas
Colon
Panama
La Palma
Chiriqui
Pedro
Cartagena
Rocas del Colorado
San Juan del Norte
Pantanos
Malpelo I.
Clipperton I
Easter I.
30°
20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°


NOVEMBER 1-30, 1965
FIG.6-DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.) FROM 12 YEAR MEAN (1947-1958) BY 2-DEGREE SQUARES. SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1965.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CAMPECHE
GALAPAGOS IS
Guaymas
Alamos
Mazatlan
San Blas
C. Corrientes
Revilla Gigedo Is
Salina Cruz
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
Champerico
San Jose
NICARAGUA
Cormto
Managua
COSTA RICA
Panama
Colon
Puntarenas
Chippertim I
Esmeraldas
San Francisco
Guayaquil
Lobitos
Talara
Matacaballo
Eten
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Hablanaves
Pisco
Chala
Mollendo
Ilo
Salay Gomez
S. Felix
S. Ambrosio
Juan Fernandez
Valdivia
0.8 2.8
2.6 1.1
0.2 1.4
2.0 0.8 0.8
0.7 0.1
0.4 1.1 0.3
1.5 1.9 1.0 1.0
1.4 0.6 0.8 0.3
1.2 0.7 0.9 0.5
1.0 0.8 0.0 0.3 0.5
0.2 0.3 0.8 0.6 0.3 0.4 0.7
0.7 0.3 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8
0.6 2.3 1.5 1.2
3.1 0.1 1.1 0.0 0.6
0.8 1.0 0.0 0.0 2.1 1.1
2.6 0.2 1.0
0.4
0.5
1.1
2.2
0.8
120°
110°
100°
90°
80°
70°
30°
20°
10°
0°
40°